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ENIGMAS.

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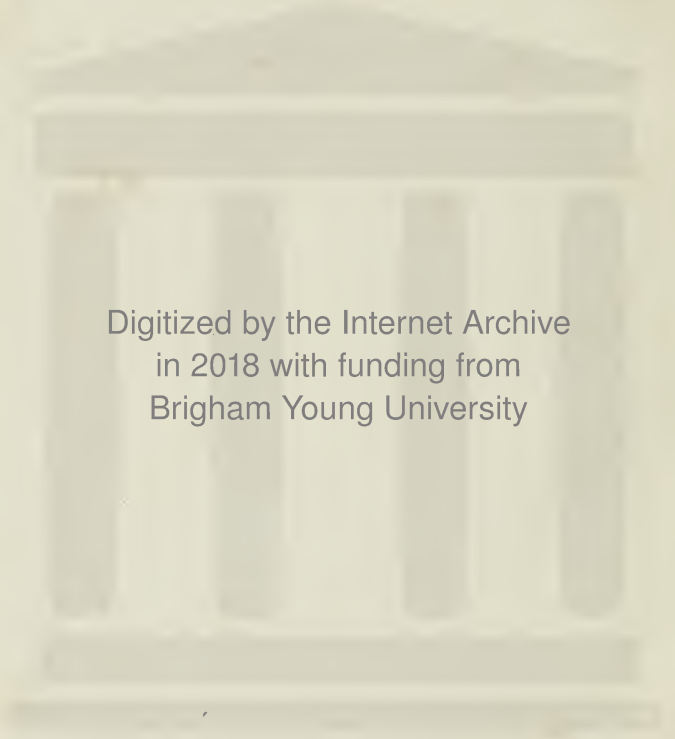
VICTORIAN ENIGMAS.



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VICTORIAN ENIGMAS;

OR,

Windsor Fireside Researches:

BEING A SERIES OF

ACROSTICS ENIGMATICALLY PROPOUNDED,

ON

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL,
AND MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS;

INTENDED IN A NOVEL MANNER TO COMBINE AMUSEMENT WITH EXERCISE
IN THE ATTAINMENT OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

PROMOTED AND ENCOURAGED BY

THE ROYAL PRECEDENT AND EXAMPLE.

BY

CHARLOTTE ELIZA CAPEL.

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UPB

PREFACE.

As every book must have a preface, perhaps I cannot commence better than by relating the origin of my Enigmas.

Some five years ago, a copy of one in this collection was handed to me to solve, with these words—"A friend at Windsor had this from the palace, said to be written by the Queen for the royal children." It was solved at the time, and laid by in my desk, until the winter before last, when three kindred spirits having met, I produced it for their amusement. The enigma disposed of, it was proposed we should emulate her Majesty, and after various trials it was agreed that, as possessing the most perseverance, I should produce two or three

for their amusement next time we met. Consequently, "Salisbury," "Worcester," and "Stratford-on-Avon," were compiled; from that time, one by one were jotted down until forty were completed, and they having proved a source of great interest and stimulus to study to two young girls in whose advancement I was interested, I thought, if printed, they might act equally beneficially on others, and having made a considerable extension of their number, now offer them to tutors as a means of combining instruction with amusement, by exciting curiosity and stimulating research.

The compilation of solutions, fully illustrated with comprehensive descriptions by senior pupils, will be found to test practically their attainments in general knowledge; while the pastime afforded by the Enigmas, merely as riddles to be guessed, may gradually induce in the youngest a desire to seek for information.

Careful selection has been made to introduce such subjects of general interest as will call forth the greatest variety of research; and the pleasing

excitement of obtaining accurate and well defined descriptions of persons and things will be found to promote a method of digesting information to its most interesting particulars, and correct the superficial tone acquired by hasty and inattentive reading, which sometimes tends to vain conceit, from ill-grounded knowledge.

Thorough acquaintance with every subject is not, however, requisite for the purpose of general intelligence; as, for example, the young inquirer needs not to be a geologist to find out and understand that "Miocene" is the middle part of the tertiary or upper division of the earth's crusts, or strata; nor be intimately acquainted with all the details of modern French history to learn the origin of the Vendean Wars, and that the incidents in them form the subject of the interesting memoirs of the Marquise de Rochejacqueline; neither does it require proficiency as an archæologist to become acquainted with the singular utility of the Rosetta stone in furnishing a key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics; but sufficient information may be collected to create an

interest in subjects that would otherwise be passed without notice; and a good conversational knowledge thus be acquired, such as should be the distinctive mark of every well-educated gentlewoman.

It is true that the range of ordinary educational works will not provide material for comprehensive solutions to all the enigmas, but their deficiencies can be readily supplied by the tutor, or found with little research in many popular works on the various subjects of history, biography, etc. Maunder's Treasuries; Knight's Cyclopædias; Markham's, Lord's, and Smith's Histories; Stewart's, Sullivan's, and Hughes' Geographies, may be mentioned as being well adapted, by their clearness of arrangement and correctness, for the purpose.

A specimen of the manner in which it is recommended that the solutions should be given is added, and will show plainly the great utility to be derived from adopting this mode of discursive study.

C. E. C.

SPECIMEN OF THE STYLE SUGGESTED FOR THE SOLUTIONS.

S. SOUTH ATLANTIC C.

Is that part of the ocean south of the equator, between the continents of Africa and South America, and extending to the Antarctic Circle.

A. ALMA. A.

Storming the heights of Alma commenced the war in the Crimea. They were occupied by the Russians, who were driven from their position. The landing of the allied army was protected by their ships, which threw shot and shell over the heads of the troops into the Russian lines.

L. LOWESTOFT T.

Is on the coast of Suffolk, six miles south of Yarmouth; it stands on a lofty eminence; its harbour is partly formed by Lake Lothing, which is also part of the ship canal to Norwich.

I. INGLEBOROUGH, H.

A mountain in the north-west of Yorkshire, near Lancashire; its summit, 2361 feet above the sea level, is a plain about a mile round, on which are the remains of an ancient beacon. It commands a view over the flat land of Lancashire to the Irish Sea.

S. SEVILLE, E.

The capital of the province of Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver, in the south of Spain; it contains some remarkable buildings. In the cathedral is the tomb where Columbus was first buried. Many remains of Moorish walls surround the city. Its lat. is 37 degrees 22 minutes N.; long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ degrees W.

B. BAGDAD, D.

A large city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, about 200 miles before it joins the Euphrates. It was the subject of contention for many years between the Persians and the Turks; but since 1638 has been nominally under the subjection of the Sultan.

U. ULLESWATER, R.

A lake, partly in Westmoreland and in Cumberland; it is about eight miles long, and its deep and pure waters contain the red trout called char, which is also found in Lake Windermere, and in Llyn Quellyn at the foot of Snowdon; the rarity of this little fish, and its delicate flavour, cause it to be much esteemed.

R. ROSETTA, A.

A town in Egypt, long. 30½ degrees E.; where the French, in 1798, found a stone with three inscriptions on it, one in the

Egyptian hieroglyphics, one in the Enchorial, or characters of the country, and the third in Greek letters; from the last, a key has been found for the meaning of much of the hieroglyphic characters. The stone was taken from the French by the English in 1807, and is now in the British Museum.

Y. YSSEL, L.

A river of Germany and Holland, rising in Westphalia, runs north by Zutphen, and falls into the Zuyder Zee. There is also a department of Holland of this name.

The Windsor Enigma.

The INITIALS of the following places form the name of a town in England, and the FINALS (read upwards) what that town is famous for.

A city in Italy.
A river in Germany.
A town in the United States.
A town in North America.
A town in Holland.
The Turkish name for Constantinople.
A town in Bothnia.
A city in Greece.
A circle on the globe.

Solution of the Windsor Enigma.

Naples.
Elbe.
Washington.
Cincinnati.
Amsterdam.
Stamboul.
Tornea.
Lepanto.
Ecliptic.

NEWCASTLE, famous for its COAL MINES.

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ENIGMATICAL ACROSTICS.

Biographical Enigmas.

CELEBRATED MEN.

The INITIALS of the following names and places form the name of a celebrated character.
The FINALS, what he is famed for.

I.

1. The father of phrenology.
2. A town in Belgium, between Ghent and Bruges.
3. The original language of chivalresque romance.
4. The favourite Italian of Mary Queen of Scots.
5. The Viscount Dundee who was killed at Killicrankie, 1689.
6. A province of Portugal.
7. A Roman historian noted for his profligacy.
8. The inventor of the barometer.
9. The king of England who was smothered in the Tower.
10. The birthplace of Henry VII.
11. A commercial port of France.

12. The inventor of the screw propeller.
13. A town in Denmark with a castle.
14. "The great lighthouse of the Mediterranean:" a volcano.
15. The favourite statesman of Gustavus Adolphus.
16. The birthplace of Garibaldi.

II.

1. The celebrated German critic who translated Shakspeare into his own language.
2. A poet and physician who wrote "The Pleasures of the Imagination."
3. Bossuet's bishopric.
4. Magistrates of Athens to whom the condemned were delivered for execution.
5. A king of Sweden who sought the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth in marriage.
6. The pope whom Luther opposed.
7. A hill in the Duchy of Nassau famed for its vineyards.
8. Goldsmith's Christian name.
9. The daughter of Charles I.
10. The down on cloth.
11. The gentleman who bequeathed his paintings to Louis Philippe.

12. The noble governor of Bayonne, who replied to Charles IX., "Sire, I have found brave soldiers and good citizens, but not one executioner."
13. The hero of Scinde.

III.

1. A distinguished Russian general.
2. Lord Byron's daughter.
3. Take the initials of a munificent donor of British paintings to the nation.
4. The general who died at the siege of Quebec.
5. An ancient British prince whose history is much interwoven with romance.
6. A poem of Scott's.
7. The illustrious French commander who took forty towns in less than a month, and was killed by a cannon-ball whilst reconnoitring.
8. The only city in England not represented in Parliament.
9. A Scottish historian.
10. A Greek historian and geographer.
11. The father of Philip II.

12. An eminent historical painter interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.
13. The Swiss hero who shot Hermann Gesler.
14. A modern French historian and statesman.

IV.

1. The musician who composed "Les deux Journées," and a requiem for his own obsequies.
2. An English officer who conducted a trigonometrical survey of India.
3. Land entirely surrounded by water.
4. A modern Italian opera composer.
5. A village in Hindostan, province Aurungabad, celebrated for stupendous Brahminical temples excavated in the solid rock.

V.

1. A cape and river in Pegu, on the east side of the Bay of Bengal.
2. A king of the Visigoths, and conqueror of Rome.
3. A Corsican patriot and general.
4. The principal city in Persia, and the southern capital.

5. An eminent philosopher of Megara, well known to all boys for his puzzling problems.
6. A celebrated civil engineer who constructed the Plymouth Breakwater.

VI.

1. An instrument of correction.
2. A great man who was murdered on the Ides of March.
3. A Venetian painter, architect, sculptor, and scholar, said to have invented the camera obscura.
4. An illustrious Athenian philosopher, soldier, and historian.
5. A French naval officer, who in 1760 landed troops in Ireland, but on his return was attacked by the English squadron, and fell.
6. A county of England.
7. A Dane, the celebrated historian of Rome.

VII.

1. A modern visionary who founded a new sect of religionists.
2. The author of "The Faerie Queen."
3. A Portuguese, the first viceroy of India.
4. The pope who said, "When I became a bishop, I was rich; when a cardinal, poor; and when a pope, a beggar."
5. A painter, noted for his paintings in the Farnese Palace at Rome.
6. A French statesman, after whom the tobacco plant received its Latin name.
7. A divorced wife of Theodosius who retired to Jerusalem and built churches.
8. The great improver of steam power.
9. A mineral used for polishing stones, found in Africa and Germany.
10. A city of Portugal, which by nature is almost impregnable.
11. One of the contributors to the "Olney Hymns."

VIII.

1. The composer of "The Erl King."
2. The first inquisitor-general of Spain.
3. The Irishman who died the death of a traitor in 1803.
4. The third degree of rank.
5. A celebrated French astronomer.
6. The name of a celebrated family of printers in Leyden.

IX.

1. To go beyond, to exceed.
2. An archbishop of Canterbury who strongly supported the Reformation.
3. The proportion or multiple of one thing in regard to another thing.
4. The Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France, and for a short time Governor of Madrid, in 1823.
5. The astronomer-royal who commenced the publication of "The Nautical Almanack."
6. The initials of the editor of "The Weekly Political Register."

7. A distinguished nobleman whom the Duc d'Alva caused to be beheaded at Brussels.
8. An instrument used by the Mexicans to catch horses.
9. A reformer born at Eisleben, in Lower Saxony.

X.

1. A luminous vapour seen at night.
2. A king of England who was driven from his throne by St. Dunstan.
3. The glorious sculptor of "Ariadne on the Leopard."
4. The illustrious astronomer who improved the telescope, and died the year Newton was born.
5. A station between Tunbridge Wells and Battle.
6. The Scottish nobleman who was betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by Sir John Monteith.
7. A cypher.
8. A celebrated Irish dramatist who wrote "Tony Lumpkin's Rambles through Dublin."
9. The miser who, when he died, left his estates to Lady Tempest.

XI.

1. A beautiful town in Gloucestershire.
2. A battle won by Alphonso over five Moorish kings.
3. The Latin for king.
4. The composer of "The Devil's Sonata."
5. A king of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, who was deposed, and settled in Pomerania.
6. The founder of the "Stoic" sect.

XII.

1. The author of "Rosamond Gray."
2. A deep blue vegetable dye.
3. An eft.
4. A virtuous Roman emperor.
5. The author of "The Campaign."
6. The German for an egg.
7. A Dutch naturalist.
8. The author of "Tom Cringle's Log."

XIII.

1. The author of "Gil Blas."
2. A cypher, and a Roman numeral.
3. A river of North America with extensive cataracts and falls.
4. The author of "Caleb Williams."
5. The author of "Tom Jones."
6. The founder of the institution in Paris for the deaf and dumb.
7. A distinguished geologist.
8. Priests of Pan.
9. A distinguished German physiologist who wrote "Physio-Philosophy."
10. The author of "The Natural History of Selborne."

XIV.

1. The writer of "Don Quixote."
2. The son-in-law of Chalmers.
3. A county of England.
4. The initials of the author of "The Complete Angler."
5. A poet, essayist, and moral philosopher, born at Bristol.

6. A celebrated English admiral who had been round the world with Commodore Anson.
7. The village from which Davoust took his title.
8. The author of "The Scarlet Letter."
9. One of the inventors of printing.

XV.

1. An emperor of Germany, surnamed Barbarossa.
2. An eminent geographer and hydrographer.
3. An eminent physician, and the founder of a public library of medical and philosophical science at Oxford.
4. The first man.
5. The discoverer of the comet of 1858.
6. The most celebrated mathematician among the ancients.
7. A great authority on horses and dogs.

XVI.

1. The murderer of Henri IV.
2. A West Saxon king, whose laws served as a foundation for Alfred's code.
3. A celebrated Roman orator and critic, his work is considered the finest system of rhetoric ever penned.
4. A lake in Persia, the water of which is so salt no fish can live in it.
5. A king of Portugal, in whose reign a new passage to India was discovered by Gama.
6. An illustrious Athenian, who by his management raised Athens to a great naval power.

XVII.

1. A Jewish doctor, the originator of the sect of Saducees.
2. A river of Germany, which passes by Munich.
3. The admiral who destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace for an invasion of England.
4. The successor of Charles II.
5. The hinder part of the head.

6. A seaport town in Glamorganshire with great smelting works.
7. A magnificent building in Spain, built in the shape of a gridiron.
8. A king of Spain who died a victim to etiquette, the proper person not being present to remove a pan of hot charcoal.
9. The finisher of the Escurial under Philip II.
10. The author of "Provincial Letters."
11. A consul at Rome who appeased a commotion by the political fable of the Belly and the Members.
12. The Roman numerals for ninety.
13. A river which joins the Trent near Tamworth.
14. A grain generally given to horses.
15. A celebrated Scottish landscape painter and gardener.

XVIII.

1. The inventor of the pendulum.
2. A cover from the sun or rain.
3. An eminent chemist who discovered manganese and formic acid.
4. A French circumnavigator, lost on the Islands of the New Hebrides.

5. A distinguished statesman and philologist, elder brother to the great philosopher and traveller of Germany.
6. A celebrated clock and watch maker.
7. A borough and seaport town of county Cork.
8. A province of Sweden, with mines of silver, copper, and iron.
9. Queen Elizabeth's tutor.
10. A Dutch admiral created a baronet by Charles II.
11. Roots used in the East and West Indies instead of potatoes.

XIX.

1. The author of "Scripture and Geology."
2. A commander under Hannibal.
3. The sculptor of "Prometheus Chained."
4. A country in Germany, divided into Upper and Lower.
5. An envoy from the pope.
6. A musical instrument producing sound by the action of the wind.
7. A Cossack immortalized by Byron.
8. The Prince Consort.
9. A prime minister during the whole of the American War, in the reign of George III.
10. What our hero certainly was not.

XX.

1. An Irishman who succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate, best known by his version of the Psalms.
2. A musical instrument used by the bards.
3. A French "Yes."
4. One who doubts.
5. The first person who was buried at the Paris Pantheon.
6. The French for gold.
7. A river and town in Vaud, Switzerland.
8. A celebrated painter born at Naples. He excelled in wild scenery.
9. Noted marbles in the British Museum.

XXI.

1. A river in South Wales.
2. Nelson's Christian name.
3. A mixed metal resembling gold.
4. One of the Seven Sages of Greece, born at Salamis.
5. The author of "Les Martyrs."
6. The Irish agitator.
7. The "king of tenors."
8. The father of Mrs. Barbauld.
9. A grandson of Noah's.

XXII.

1. The architect who was selected to build Blenheim.
2. Less than two.
3. A celebrated painter, principally employed in embellishing the residence of Louis XIV.
4. The well-known historian of the Anglo-Saxons.
5. The Greek for brothers.
6. A title given to the kings in Peru before the conquest of that country by Spain.
7. A natural philosopher and physician, the discoverer of nitrogen.
8. A father and son, founders of the Greenland mission.

XXIII.

1. A place which a prophet rose to flee unto.
2. A modern Italian poet.
3. The discoverer of the New World.
4. The pope who excommunicated King John.
5. The writer of "Gerusalemme Liberata."
6. The birthplace of the patriarch Abraham.
7. The favourite friend and minister of Henry the Great.

XXIV.

1. The Roman who said "Carthage must fall."
2. Birthplace of Roger Bacon.
3. Last queen of Egypt.
4. First king of England.
5. The Norwegian conqueror of Normandy.
6. The successor to the father-in-law of Mahomet.

XXV.

1. The eminent painter of "The Dance of Death."
2. The wife of a Saxon and a Dane, both kings of England.
3. The last of the Tribunes.
4. The Protector of England.
5. The Athenian legislator whose criminal code was said to be "written in blood."
6. A marshal of France, Duke of Reggio.
7. A Roman historian.
8. A canton of Switzerland.
9. A village in county Wicklow, from which the Irishman takes the name of *his* implement of battle.

XXVI.

1. A star in constellation Auriga.
2. The solver of the Sphynx riddle.
3. A celebrated French architect.
4. One of the circles of the globe.
5. The Spanish for river.
6. The greatest of English mathematicians.
7. An island in the Grecian Archipelago.
8. The statesman who fell whilst speaking in the House of Lords.
9. The country of the Cossacks.
10. The system of astronomy that places the sun as centre.

XXVII.

1. The first English printer.
2. A Swedish queen who retired to Rome.
3. A cape in Lapland.
4. A musician in Louis XIVth's time.
5. A seaport in the Gulf of Bothnia.
6. An island celebrated for wine.
7. An eminent French divine.
8. The birthplace of the painter Raphael.
9. The German author of "Die Raüber," "Don Carlos," etc.

XXVIII.

1. The "Ettrick Shepherd."
2. One of the geological systems in tertiary age.
3. A valuable dye grown in the East Indies.
4. An eminent geologist.
5. A sign of the zodiac.
6. One of the Hebrides, near the coast of Inverness-shire; its sands emit musical sounds when forcibly set in motion.
7. The author of "The Gentle Shepherd."

XXIX.

1. A celebrated Roman actor.
2. The Greek for image-breaker.
3. An island in the Levant from which came Malmsey wine.
4. A sect whose power was broken by Richelieu.
5. A prince of Savoy who compelled Belgrade to surrender.
6. A minister of war to Louis XIV.
7. A small islet in the Firth of Forth.
8. The "nom de plume" of Charles Lamb.
9. The Pope under whom the crusades were first preached.

XXX.

1. The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary.
2. The minister of Louis XIII.
3. An animal with one horn.
4. An art which owes its rise to the Phœnicians.
5. A building erected at Sir Thomas Gresham's expense.
6. A wreath given to the victor.

XXXI.

1. A pedantic king.
2. A vernal flower rendered familiar by Shakespeare.
3. The English Augustan age.
4. The first port in Europe for the shipping of corn.
5. The founder of St. Denis.
6. The queen who said "Spare the gentle Mortimer."
7. Author of "Gulliver's Travels."
8. The murderer of Galba.
9. The inventor of logarithms.

XXXII.

1. Three Roman brothers.
2. The burial place of the poet Ovid.
3. Wise men of the East.
4. An island in the Ægean Sea.
6. Saladin's great opponent.

XXXIII.

1. An ancient name for the river Severn.
2. The real name of the Pope who dethroned Henry IV. Emperor of Germany.
3. The father of Ayesha, and successor of Mahomet.
4. A country where dogs are used instead of horses.
5. Sleep-walking.
6. "The very queen of curds and whey."
7. A king of Kent, who married Bertha, and embraced Christianity.
8. A lady whose mathematical powers enabled her to fill her father's chair at the University of Bologna.
9. An eminent English painter, and first President of the Royal Academy.
10. The King of Hanover who died in 1851.

XXXIV.

1. A well-known painter, born of Quaker parents in America.
2. One of the cardinal points.
3. A powerful goddess, called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Proserpine in the infernal regions.
4. The king who entered the Danish camp as a harper.
5. The discoverer of the astronomical laws.
6. A learned man whom Alfred placed at the head of his newly founded college at Oxford.
7. A well-known phrenologist.
8. "You taught me first to beg, and now, methinks, you teach me how a beggar should be answered."
9. The Corn-law rhymer.
10. Man-eaters.
11. "Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow who died at Pomfret. Despair and die."
12. A historian, secretary to Charlemagne.

XXXV.

1. A battle in which the Prince de Condé was killed by Montesquieu, in 1569.
2. A river and settlement of South America.
3. One of the Sandwich Isles.
4. "Forty winks."
5. A river in Spain.
6. The Latin for King.

XXXVI.

1. A celebrated Dutch admiral in the time of Cromwell.
2. A Moorish palace, immortalized by Washington Irving.
3. A gulf of the Morea.
4. The English translator "par excellence" of Virgil.
5. A small one-deck pleasure ship.
6. The unhappy queen of Charles the Second.
7. An eminent painter in the reigns of Charles, James, and William.

XXXVII.

1. A solstitial point.
2. One of the three Harpies.
3. The last king of Troy.
4. A nymph who pined away for Narcissus.
5. A learned English monk, alchemist, and astronomer.
6. A Roman emperor who set fire to his capital.
7. A town in Somersetshire.
8. An opaque body with a luminous tail.
9. A planet discovered by Herschel.
10. Feasts in honour of Saturn.

XXXVIII.

1. One of the Triumvirate formed after the fall of the Girondists.
2. An interjection.
3. A queen of Sweden, mother of Charles XII.
4. A Dominican monk, who was appointed to sell the papal indulgences which excited the first movement of the Reformation.
5. A prophet of Samaria.
6. The reflex of the tide towards the sea.
7. An affirmation.

CELEBRATED WOMEN.

The INITIALS of the following names and places form the name of a celebrated Woman:—

I.

1. A wife of Alexander the Great.
2. A queen of Lydia, beloved by Hercules.
3. The "tenth Muse."
4. The wife of Hector.
5. The lady whose tresses were turned into a constellation.
6. One of the Harpies.
7. A celebrated queen of Babylon, who built a bridge across the Euphrates.
8. The mother of Constantine the Great.
9. The wife of the poet Orpheus.
10. The name of two northern constellations.
11. The mother of Jupiter.

II.

1. A queen who saved her nation.
2. A daughter of Latinus, and wife of Æneas.
3. The daughter of Cymbeline.
4. The "Queen of the East."

5. The maid whom Perseus rescued and married.
6. The divorced wife of Robert I. of France.
7. The authoress of "Family Secrets."
8. The heroine of the Isle of Man.
9. The authoress of "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife."
10. The authoress of the "Listener."
11. The wife of a patriarch.
12. The milkwoman Hannah More rescued from obscurity.

III.

1. A good and virtuous queen of Castile.
2. A pious woman who worked much for the poor.
3. Louis Philippe's queen.
4. The lady who undid by night the work of the day.
5. Madame de Maintenon's Christian name.
6. An empress of Russia.
7. A pronoun, personal.
8. Chilpéric's second wife.
9. The authoress of the "H Family."
10. A dainty person.
11. A French female artist and painter of animals.

IV.

1. Françoise d'Aubigne.
2. A modern pianiste.
3. A French tragédienne (a Jewess).
4. The first wife of Philippe Auguste.
5. The authoress of "The Old Arm-chair."
6. The youngest daughter of George III.
7. A beautiful, but depraved, woman in Louis XIIIth's reign.
8. The authoress of "Display."
9. Festivals in honour of Bacchus.
10. A country of Europe.
11. A divinity who presided over the destinies of mankind.
12. The princess of Hesse Homburg, a daughter of George III.
13 The lady whose blood changed the fruit of the mulberry to its present hue.
14. The goddess of Laws.
15. One of the Graces.

V.

1. The authoress of "Our Village."
2. The writer of "Home Influence."
3. The authoress of "Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales."
4. A modern female traveller and explorer.
5. The authoress of the "Alexiad," a history of her father's reign.
6. The writer of "The Women and Daughters of England."
7. George Sand.
8. The authoress of "Mary Barton."
9. The editor of a journal known by the lady's name.
10. The writer of "Queechy."
11. The authoress of "The Wild Irish Girl."
12. The authoress of "The Romance of the Forest."
13. The writer of "The Factory Boy."
14. The authoress of "Marian."

VI.

1. The lady who did penance at St. Paul's in a white sheet.
2. A celebrated actress in the reign of Queen Anne.
3. A daughter of Louis XI.
4. A female religious recluse.
5. A noted French siege.
6. A left-handed wife of George IV.
7. The wife of Germanicus Cæsar.
8. A noted modern Italian tragedian.
9. A queen of the Volsci, who fell in battle assisting Turnus against Æneas.

VII.

1. A tenor singer, the husband of Grisi.
2. A first-rate contralto singer turned soprano.
3. The Swedish Nightingale.
4. A celebrated German actor and dramatic writer in Madame de Stael's time.
5. A violinist, the husband of Malibran.
6. The composer of "William Tell."
7. The composer of "Fra Diavolo."
8. The original Robert le Diable.

VIII.

1. The wife of Henri IV.
2. The wife of Louis XIII.
3. The mother of Joseph and Benjamin.
4. The authoress of "Heart's Ease."
5. The noted Duchess of Marlborough.
6. The second name of the celebrated Queen of Hungary.
7. The saint who had 11,000 virgins put to death along with her.
8. The first wife of King John.
9. The Latin for Queen.
10. The wife of the Emperor Justinian.

IX.

1. A washerwoman's daughter, widow of two French noblemen, said to have married the ex-King John Casimir of Poland.
2. The heroic and much beloved wife of Garibaldi.
3. The maid Queen Eleanor was said to have poisoned.
4. Trees planted in churchyards.

5. A pure Latinist and noble woman.
6. The authoress of "The Siege of Valencia."
7. The wife of Louis VIII.
8. The beautiful fairy tale written by La Motte Fouqué.
9. The heroine of "As You Like It."
10. The wife Chilpéric strangled in her bed, to marry Frédégonde.
11. Standing alone.
12. Dagobert's wife.
13. The husband of Nantilde, who founded St. Denis.
14. The time of Christmas.

X.

1. The mother of John the Baptist.
2. The mother of Isaac.
3. The maiden who was raised from the dead by Peter.
4. The mother of Samuel.
5. The mother of Timothy.
6. The mother of Boaz.

XI.

1. The wife of George the Fourth.
2. The Spartan legislator who allowed only iron as money.
3. The mother of us all.
4. The wife of Marc Antony.
5. The wife of Aquila.
6. The goat that suckled Jupiter.
7. The wife of Tarquinius Priscus.
8. The maid who did not open the door for joy when Peter knocked.
9. The grandmother of Joash.

XII.

1. The mother of the Gracchï.
2. The wife of Charles the Simple.
3. The first king of Judah.
4. The second king of Rome.
5. The wife of Louis VII., who accompanied him to the Holy Land.
6. The grandmother of Timothy.
7. King John's second wife.
8. The wife of Pericles.

XIII.

1. A celebrated Eastern philosopher.
2. A surname of Dido.
3. A king of Pylos, who lived to an uncommon age.
4. A celebrated amatory Roman poet.
5. The only Grecian lady who was permitted to see the Olympic Games.
6. A daughter of Agamemnon carried by Diana to Taurus to officiate there as her priestess.
7. One of the three Fates.

XIV.

1. The wife of Peter the Great.
2. The queen of England who married Prince George of Denmark.
3. A celebrated Latin writer of comedies, born at Carthage.
4. The woman to whose advice is imputed the death of the Neapolitan Prince Caracciolo.
5. The daughter of Peter the Great.
6. The father of William the Conqueror.
7. A favourite name among the Popes.

8. The first king of Assyria.
9. The wife of Edward IV.
10. The patron saint of Wales.
11. The wife of King Lothaire.
12. A queen who rejoiced in the name of Bloody.
13. The son of Chaos and Nox turned into a river in Hell.
14. Le "père des Voleurs."
15. One of the most fertile and celebrated countries in Europe.
16. A celebrated painter, born in Modena, whose "Ecce Homo" is unsurpassed.
17. A tragedy written by Justice Talfourd.

XV.

1. The lady whose entreaties saved Rome.
2. The father of the Centaurs who was fastened to a revolving wheel exposed to fire.
3. The mother of Romulus.
4. The most celebrated physician of ancient times.
5. A messenger of Juno transformed into a rainbow.
6. A beautiful youth who pined away into a daffodil.
7. The lady whose tears are said to have caused the periodical inundations of the Nile.
8. The last of the Decemvirï.

XVI.

1. The lady who was the cause of the Consular Government being established at Rome.
2. The hunter who was changed into a stag.
3. A famous Athenian philosopher who had 360 brazen statues erected to his honour.
4. A consonant at the beginning, and a vowel at the end of a word.
5. The first invaders of Britain.
6. A sect that believed the body of Christ to be everywhere.
7. The place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte.
8. The Lord High Admiral who married Catharine Parr.
9. The place where merchants meet.
10. The authoress of "Ethel Churchill."
11. The lady who presented her needlework picture of Carlo Dolce's Salvator Mundi to Queen Victoria.

XVII.

1. The unfortunate Queen of France whom Burke eulogized.
2. The mother of Nero.
3. The celebrated lady Girondist who died on the scaffold.
4. The brave English girl who saved so many fishermen's lives.
5. The daughter of the king-maker.
6. A Saxon queen.
7. The queen who addressed her army at Tilbury Fort.
8. The celebrated Queen of Hungary.
9. The mother of Alexander the Great.
10. The heroine of the Crimean War.
11. The first wife Henry VIII. beheaded.
12. The lady who, in the reign of George I., assisted her lord to escape from the Tower.
13. The Maid of Orleans.
14. The authoress of "Nature and Art," whose husband was a painter.
15. The Muse of astronomy.

XVIII.

1. A queen of England who reigned ten days.
2. The fair maid whose abode was concealed in a labyrinth.
3. Henry VIIIth's fourth wife.
4. The murderess of Marat.
5. The queen who sucked the poison from her husband's wound.
6. The founder of Carthage.
7. The little girl who was born in a prison, and afterwards became the wife of a king of France.
8. A lady who played a heroine's part in the Wars of La Vendée.
9. The lady to whom Petrarch's sonnets are addressed.
10. The queen of Castile who encouraged Christopher Columbus.
11. A beautiful woman in the reign of Charles II.
12. The writer of "Les Veillées du Chateau," and governess to Louis Phillippe.

XIX.

1. The lady who assisted Prince Charles Edward Stuart to escape.
2. The wife of Collatinus.
3. The wife of Marc Antony deserted for Cleopatra.
4. The mother of Romulus.
5. The daughter of Peter the Great, and Empress of Russia.
6. Madame de Stael's maiden name.
7. The wife of Cæsar Borgia as eminent for virtue as he was for his vices.
8. The queen who had her step-son murdered at Corfe Castle.
9. The woman who attempted George IIIrd's life by stabbing.
10. The wife of Charles VI. of France.
11. A maid beloved by Polyphemus.
12. The authoress of "Songs of the Affections."
13. The murderer of William Rufus.
14. An empress of Constantinople famed for her beauty, talents, and crimes.
15. The daughter of Tantalus who wept herself into a statue.
16. A celebrated beauty in the reign of Henri IV.
17. Pericles' second wife.
18. The queen of Prussia in Napoleon's day.
19. The wife of Alfred the Great.

XX.

1. A well-known lady astronomer.
2. The mother of Charles II.
3. The wife of James II.
4. The authoress of "The Mysteries of Udolpho."
5. A princess, one of the first victims of the French Revolution.
6. The good pastor of Ban de la Roche.
7. The Muse of comedy.
8. The great historian in the reign of Louis XIII.
9. The sister of Louis XVI.
10. The daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, and wife of Henry II.
11. The great friend of Pylades.
12. The queen of Flowers.
13. The duchess of Valentinois in the reign of Henry II.
14. A duchess of Brittany twice Queen of France.
15. The wife of Henry VII. of England.

Geographical Enigmas.

The Initials of the following places and names will form a Town or Country, and the Finals something for which that place is noted.

I.

1. A secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles and James II. noted for his diary.
2. The tutor of Dante.
3. Twelve calendar months.
4. A town on the Euphrates north of Aleppo.
5. One of the greatest architects of modern Italy.
6. A noted Flemish painter born at Antwerp.
7. A lake in Inverness.
8. A state or duchy of West Germany.
9. A Jewish imposter of Smyrna, the last of the false Messiahs.
10. The English artist who painted the Tenth Plague of Egypt.
11. A lord chancellor of England who was beheaded.

12. The founder of monastic institutions.
13. The pope who founded the College De Propaganda Fide.
14. A province of Brazil.
15. Jacob's second name.
16. A celebrated English admiral, second in command at the battle of Trafalgar.
17. The discoverer of the passage from the throat to the internal ear, which is called after him.

II.

1. A fortified town in France noted for its fine broadcloths.
2. A large river in Siberia.
3. A river in Suffolk.
4. Where King John died.
5. An island in the Ægean Sea producing wine, silk, and cotton.

III.

1. A resinous substance, the principal ingredient in sealing-wax.
2. Three feet nine inches.
3. Sound repeated to the ear.
4. A river of whose name there are three more in the north of England.
5. A market-town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports.

IV.

1. A chef-lieu de département and entrepôt for the produce of La Gironde.
2. Two vowels.
3. A lake near which the poet Wordsworth resided.
4. A town in Scotland famed for its trysts or cattle-fairs.
5. A village in Staffordshire noted for its copper-mines.
6. A river running through Dublin.
7. A modern siege where General Williams distinguished himself.

V.

1. The small pig of a litter.
2. A town of Illyria noted for its rich quicksilver-mines.
3. A hilly country in North America, with flourishing fisheries.
4. A gentle blow.
5. A fruit producing oil.
6. A village near Gravesend where quantities of lime are made.

VI.

1. A sandy district in the south-west of France.
2. The fifth king of Kent.
3. A daughter of Cadmus who nursed Bacchus.
4. A town in France noted for brandy.
5. A river in Scotland.
6. A celebrated mountain in Arabia Petrea.
7. A river in Devonshire.
8. A market-town in Essex, noted for excellent butter.
9. A town in Herefordshire, much indebted to John Kyrle.

VII.

1. A city in Pennsylvania, famous for its extensive iron-works.
2. The power a person has, by virtue of his office, to do certain acts without special authority.
3. One of the stations for the Russian fleet.
4. Joined together.

VIII.

1. The city of a hundred gates.
2. To hold without right.
3. A large town of Austrian-Italy, from which Savery took his title.
4. A province of Turkey in Asia, the whole of ancient Assyria.
5. The forficula auricularia.
6. The largest county in England.

IX.

1. A small light boat.
2. The capital of Egypt.
3. A much abused animal.
4. The capital of Ille et Vilaine.
5. A mountain in Perthshire.
6. A small brook or stream.
7. The science which treats of the causes of vision and the effects of light.

X.

1. The capital of Holland.
2. Half of the Nile.
3. Noted sands off the east coast of Kent.
4. A province and town in Belgium, where quantities of fire-arms are manufactured.
5. The chief town in Devonshire.
6. Islands in the south-east part of the Indian Ocean.
7. A slimy fish.
8. A fortified town in West Belgium, with a splendid Town Hall.

XI.

1. A mass of ice carried by the winds through the Polar Seas.
2. A city noted for its distilleries of scent.
3. A small island of the Hebrides, noted for being the first place Charles Stuart landed at, in his attempt to obtain the British Crown.
4. The marshes and lakes on which Venice is situated.
5. An old province of France, now Upper and Lower Rhine.
6. A river in Africa, flowing through the kingdom of Timbuctoo.
7. The south point of Kent, on which there is a fort.

XII.

1. A town in Ireland, near the Salmon-Leap Waterfall.
2. A lake in New York county.
3. A river in Germany which joins the Rhine at Mannheim.
4. Where earthenware was formerly much made in Holland.
5. The river on which York is situated.
6. An artificial river, which supplies the Metropolis with water.

XIII.

1. A city in Somersetshire, with a stately cathedral.
2. Islands on the west coast of Ireland.
3. A fertile island between Tunis and Malta.
4. One of the points of the compass.
5. A river in France, which gives it name to four departments.

XIV.

1. To blast with the wind.
2. A sheet folded in eight leaves.
3. A rod to measure ground.
4. A market-town in Staffordshire, with a free school founded by Queen Elizabeth.
5. A people of Britain who submitted to the Roman power.
6. The castle in which Henry II. of England expired.
7. A village near Cairo, in which is the celebrated fountain of the sun.

XV.

1. A seaport-town in Durham, with a bridge of one arch, which ships can pass under.
2. In mineralogy a very rare earth, found in the mountain of Ytterby, in Sweden.
3. A seaport in Lower Charente, with a famous harbour, arsenal, and magazine.
4. A river and town in Ayrshire, not far from where the far-famed Eglinton Tournament was held.
5. The celebrated treaty of peace in 1802.

XVI.

1. A profit arising from the use of money.
2. A town in Tipperary county.
3. To flow back to the sea.
4. The literary friend and diplomatist of Frederic II.
5. The principal city in Scotland, north of the Forth.
6. A borough in Staffordshire, where hats are made.
7. A town in South Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse, where a synod condemned the tenets of Arminius.

XVII.

1. The founder of the Peruvian empire.
2. The supposed entrance to the Infernal regions.
3. The most celebrated town in England for horse races.
4. A province of Ireland.
5. The yellow river.
6. The school of England founded by Henry VI.
7. A town in Suffolk, where the Flemings first taught the English to weave their own wool, in Edward III's reign.
8. The largest lake in South America.
9. A forest between Somersetshire and Devonshire.
10. A borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

XVIII.

1. The capital of All the Russias.
2. A province of Naples.
3. A country on the south-east coast of Africa.
4. Napoleon's last battle before the treaty of Tilsit.
5. Where Queen Elizabeth died.
6. A maritime city of Naples, once an independent republic.

7. A city of Bavaria, the birthplace of Albert Durer.
8. A great naval arsenal on the coast of France.
9. A river noted for its fossil remains, rising in Thibet, and discharging itself into the Bay of Bengal.
10. The most northern canton in Switzerland, noted for its falls.
11. A province of Hanover.
12. A celebrated mountain in Natolia.

XIX.

1. One of the four general divisions of Sweden.
2. The largest river of the Russian empire.
3. The capital of Peru.
4. A celebrated regiment of Guards.
5. The town in Naples from which Fouché took his title.
6. The birthplace of Calvin in France, and where Hugh Capet was proclaimed king.
7. A royal dockyard.
8. A fortified town in Artois.

XX.

1. The capital of France.
2. An Italian count recently executed in France.
3. A province of the Austrian empire.
4. A circle and two sides of a triangle.
5. An island near the Malaya peninsula.
6. A river rising in the Tyrol.

XXI.

1. A city in Ionia, containing one of the seven wonders of the world.
2. The isthmus that joins North and South America.
3. One of the Cape de Verde isles producing salt.
4. An animal of the feline tribe, inhabiting South America.
5. A group of islands north-west of Africa.

XXII.

1. The residence of a noted witch.
2. A duchy of Italy assigned to the Empress Maria Louisa.
3. The French for a bag.
4. An island in the Pacific Ocean.
5. A district of London.

XXIII.

1. A town in Nottinghamshire.
2. A river in South America.
3. A city in Kent.
4. A country in South Hindostan.
5. A watering town in Sussex.
6. A river in West Africa.
7. A town in New Castile.
8. A noted high priest and friend of Samuel.
9. A city in Normandy.

XXIV.

1. One of the great divisions of water.
2. Heights, of late rendered famous by British valour.
3. A seaport in Suffolk.
4. A mountain in Yorkshire.
5. A city in Spain.
6. A city of Asiatic Turkey.
7. A lake noted for char.
8. A seaport in Egypt.
9. A river in Holland.

XXV.

1. A town on Lake Ontario.
2. A province of the Papal States.
3. An island in the Baltic.
4. A fortified town of Bavaria.
5. A noted person who fell at the storming of Seringapatam.
6. A province of Prussia.
7. A port of Guinea, West Africa.
8. A province of Hindostan.
9. A cinque port in Sussex.

XXVI.

1. A university of Spain.
2. A noted battle off the Spanish coast.
3. A city of the Papal States.
4. A town in the north-west of France.
5. A bulbous root much cultivated by the Dutch.
6. A fall in Inverness-shire.
7. A river in Yorkshire.
8. A town of Holland near the Hague.
9. A British settlement in South America.
10. A loch in Inverness.

11. A town of France giving a title to a duke.
12. An inland sea of Asia.
13. Once famed gardens near London, in Surrey.
14. A river in Siberia.
15. Not old.

XXVII.

1. A mountain in Cumberland.
2. The birthplace of Tacitus noted for its cascade.
3. A seaport-town of Russia.
4. A city in Northern Russia.
5. The river of England.
6. A harbour in Cornwall defended by two castles.
7. The ancient seaport of Rome.
8. A seaport in the duchy of Mecklenburg.
9. A river in Derbyshire.
10. A siege raised by a maid.
11. The tides in second and last quarters of the moon.
12. A city of Syria famed in history.
13. The birthplace of Pliny the elder.
14. A city in Algeria.
15. A town in France famed for honey.

XXVIII.

1. A city in Baden.
2. A city in Syria.
3. A commercial port in China.
4. A department of Central France.
5. A large river of Asia, 2000 miles long.
6. A circle of the globe.
7. A suburb of Constantinople.
8. An island of Holland.
9. An island from which Napoleon fled.
10. The assassin of Henry IV. of France.

XXIX.

1. A well-known work of Southey's.
2. A bay of South Africa.
3. A lake of Switzerland.
4. A country of South America.
5. A well-known writer on China.
6. A river of Spain.
7. A cape on the coast of Barbary.
8. A large town in Central Africa.
9. The Muse of amorous poetry.
10. The second city in Holland.

XXX.

1. A strait between Abyssinia and Arabia.
2. A province of France, from which a queen of England took her name.
3. Beautiful ruins in Monmouthshire.
4. Islands in the Bristol Channel.

XXXI.

1. A noted village in the province of Brabant.
2. A kingdom of Europe belonging to Austria.
3. A river of the United States, near Lake Michigan.
4. A city of Austria, noted for its council.
5. Where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned.
6. A mountain of Syria, in Palestine.
7. A wandering tribe in Asia noted for their horses.
8. A settlement in Guiana, celebrated for its fine coffee.
9. Birthplace of the celebrated Dr. Johnson.
10. A river in Westphalia.

XXXII.

1. A large island in the Levant.
2. A chain of mountains in Asia.
3. A town near Epsom, in Surrey.
4. A bold headland in Cornwall.
5. A borough in Devonshire.
6. A district of London well known to Shakespeare.
7. A province of Belgium.
8. The largest next to Cuba of the West India Islands.
9. A small town in Scotland, where the Roman wall built by Antoninus began.
10. A province of Prussian Saxony, which contains the mausoleum of Otho the Great.

XXXIII.

1. A city on the Seine, giving a name to a king.
2. The birthplace of Edward the Confessor.
3. The city of the Seven Hills.
4. The highest mountain in Europe.
5. The originator of the Inquisition.

6. A river in Russia.
7. A pastoral essay of Virgil's.
8. The discoverer of Uranus.
9. A town in France where Cæsar embarked his cavalry for the invasion of Britain.
10. An Indian Presidency.

XXXIV.

1. The chief town of commerce in the island of Cyprus.
2. A government of Russia on the Baltic.
3. Capital of the Upper Saone.
4. A town in North Holland, famous for red rind cheese.
5. A town of the Austrian States in the Tyrol, with numerous silk mills.
6. The former capital of China.

Historical Enigmas.

BATTLES.

The Initials of the following battles, names, and places, form the names of celebrated ancient and modern battles.

I.

1. Where King John signed the Magna Charta.
2. An indecisive battle of Napoleon Bonaparte's before the battle of Wagram.
3. A battle after which the French retired to a strong position near Lisbon, 1808.
4. A battle of Charles I. in Warwickshire.
5. Charles I.'s last battle.
6. Where Charles I. resided in the Isle of Wight.
7. A naval hero to whom it was said, "Sir, you have conquered the 'Invincible,' and glory follows you."

II.

1. One of Cromwell's great assistants.
2. A noted Florentine, surnamed "The Magnificent."
3. A battle in the reign of Richard II., in which Lord Douglas was killed.
4. The last engagement in which a king of England exposed his person in battle.
5. A Scottish battle, after which (save for an illness) Cromwell would have been entire master of Scotland.
6. A battle of Napoleon's in 1807.
7. A battle won by Nevil, Earl of Warwick, over Henry VI.'s troops.
8. The French king made prisoner by Charles V.
9. A brilliant victory in the Crimea.
10. Where the Duke d'Enghien was arrested.
11. The Duc de Montebello who was killed at Essling.
12. A renowned warrior, commissioned to carry Robert Bruce's heart to Jerusalem.

III.

1. James II.'s last battle.
2. The American Mormonite territory.
3. A battle won over the Turks by Sir Edward Codrington.
4. Where Queen Elizabeth visited the Earl of Leicester.
5. An American officer who, for his services as consul at Tunis, had 10,000 acres of land bestowed on him in Massachusetts.
6. The founder of the colony of Virginia.
7. The denouncer of the repudiators of Pennsylvania.
8. The astronomer-royal who succeeded Flamsteed.
9. One of the United States of America, west.
10. A republican state of Western Africa, founded for and by free blacks from the United States.
11. An island in the state of New York.

IV.

1. A battle won by Peter the Great over Charles XII.
2. A battle in which Gaston de Foix fell.
3. A battle won by Tamerlane over the Turks.

4. One of the pillars of Hercules.
5. A treaty by which Anne and the Protestant succession were acknowledged.
6. A battle won by Napoleon over the Archduke Charles.

V.

1. A battle won by Moreau, and celebrated by the poet Campbell.
2. A battle won over Mayenne by Henri IV.
3. A battle in which the Earl of Warwick fled.
4. The battle after which Margaret of Anjou's son was slain.
5. Earl Strongbow's conquest.
6. Nevil Earl of Warwick's first battle gained over Henry VI.
7. Massacre of the MacDonalds.
8. A battle with Henry VIII., grief for the loss of which caused the death of James V. of Scotland.

VI.

1. The battle in which the Earl of Warwick was slain.
2. A place in Syria four times besieged.
3. A town in East Anglia burnt by Sweyn, King of Denmark.
4. A battle in Spain won by the Black Prince and John of Gaunt.
5. Islands sold by the King of Denmark to James III. of Scotland.
6. Where the patriot Hampden was mortally wounded.
7. A religious order, all of them arrested in one day in France.
8. A battle in which Robert Bruce defeated Edward II.
9. Where students study for their degrees.
10. A noted robber in the reign of Henry III.
11. The ancient Scandinavia.

VII.

1. A battle of Hannibal's.
2. A town destroyed by Mount Vesuvius.
3. Where the French lost their oriflamme.
4. A battle of Alexander's.
5. A battle of Themistocles'.
6. The first active agent in rousing the modern Greeks to try for freedom.
7. A battle of Miltiades'.
8. The hero of Leuctra.
9. An historian in the reign of Augustus.
10. A tragic writer, and disciple of Socrates.

VIII.

1. A battle gained by the Earl of Leicester over Henry III.
2. A battle in Yorkshire, where the Royalists routed the Parliamentarians.
3. A duke beheaded for conspiring to marry Mary Queen of Scots and depose Elizabeth.
4. A battle in which Roderick with the flower of his army fell.

5. A battle won by Henry VIII. over the French.
6. The Queen of Charles VI.
7. A battle between Argyle and Mar, both claiming victory, but Argyle reaping all its fruits.
8. The maiden Queen of England.

IX.

1. A battle gained by the Maréchal de Luxembourg in 1690.
2. A siege in which the Duke of Guise was killed.
3. A strongly fortified town in the Pays Bas taken by Louis XIV.
4. Where Clovis vowed to become a Christian.
5. A naval battle lost by the French in Philip VI.'s reign.
6. Where Charles I. gave himself up to the Scots.
7. The husband of the Princess Mary, who afterwards reigned jointly with her.
8. Frederick (brother of George IV.), Duke of——

X.

1. The viceroy of Naples who received the sword of Francis I.
2. The palace that was built to commemorate the battle of St. Quentin.
3. A country formerly called Lusitania.
4. A province of Spain once a separate kingdom.
5. A portion of Spain still governed by its own laws.
6. The admiral who lost the battle of La Hogue.
7. The power with whom Philip II. of Spain was constantly engaged in hostilities

XI.

1. One of Alexander the Great's battles.
2. A battle in which Cyrus the younger fell.
3. One of Hannibal's battles.
4. Another of Alexander's battles.
5. The city where Cato died.
6. A battle won by Miltiades.

XII.

1. The Egyptian who invented letters.
2. A naval engagement between Spartans and Persians.
3. The founder of Rome.
4. A Grecian general famed for justice.
5. The battle in which Leonidas fell.
6. The writer of the Iliad.
7. Games in honour of Jupiter.
8. A city of the dead.

XIII.

1. The battle after which the Gauls burnt Rome.
2. A battle won by Themistocles.
3. A battle won by Philip of Macedon.
4. A battle won by Timoleon.
5. A battle won by Epaminondas.
6. The abode of the gods.
7. The battle in which Phillippa took David Bruce prisoner.

XIV.

1. A battle in which Francis I. was made prisoner.
2. One of Joan of Arc's victories.
3. One of Henry of Navarre's battles.
4. A battle in which a blind king was killed.
5. A treaty between two emperors.
6. The ancient name for Spain.
7. A battle before the treaty of Tilsit.
8. A city where the kings of France are crowned.
9. A battle in Spain between Wellington and Marmont.

XV.

1. A battle-field twice noted, and where King John was made prisoner by the Black Prince.
2. A battle of Henry V.
3. One of the Peninsula battles.
4. A battle of Henry of Navarre's.
5. Napoleon's great battle-field.

XVI.

1. Le Chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche."
2. The French officer who, condemned to be executed on 21st December, 1815, was saved by his wife.
3. The Black Prince.
4. "Le brave des braves."
5. The admiral who defeated the Spanish Armada.
6. The general who distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin.
7. A soldier, statesman, and regicide.
8. The greatest of Queen Anne's generals.

XVII.

1. A town in Spain where Sir Arthur Wellesley distinguished himself.
2. One of Marlborough's battles.
3. One of Alexander's battles.
4. A battle in Scotland where a famous chief was defeated.
5. A battle of Nelson's in Egypt.
6. A battle in which Napoleon was defeated.
7. Sir George Rooke's great conquest.
8. A battle in which Cleopatra was defeated.
9. One of the Great Condé's battles.

XVIII.

1. A battle in Lombardy won by Napoleon.
2. A canton of Switzerland famed for liberty.
3. Where Napoleon crossed the Alps.
4. Where Napoleon first distinguished himself.
5. The deepest stain on Napoleon's character.
6. A success of Napoleon's on the Adige.
7. The battle in which Gustavus Adolphus was killed.
8. Where Hofer the brave Tyrolese defended the bridge.
9. The Prince of Benevento.
10. The battle in which Queen Elizabeth lost the "Jewel of her times."

XIX.

1. A battle in which Charles II. was routed.
2. A siege for which Richard I. is renowned.
3. Nelson's last battle.
4. Henry of Winchester's last battle.
5. Wars well known in England.
6. A battle in which Stephen was taken prisoner.
7. A battle in which Harry Hotspur was made prisoner.
8. One of Marlborough's battles.

XX.

1. A favourite horse of the Duke of Wellington's.
2. An entrenchment extending from the Wye to the Dee, made by a Saxon king, to defend his country from the incursions of the Welsh.
3. A battle which lost the Elector Palatine his newly-acquired kingdom of Bohemia.
4. The first of the noble citizens of Calais who offered himself to appease Edward IIIrd's anger.
5. The second French emperor.
6. The name the French give to the battle of Blenheim.
7. A battle in which the French admiral's ship L'Orient was blown up.
8. A four-masted ship built in the reign of Henry VIII.
9. One of the Seven Churches of Asia.
10. The lamented hero of Trafalgar.

Natural History Enigmas.

ORNITHOLOGICAL.

The following Initials will form the names of some of our feathered songsters.

I.

1. A small active bird noted for the elegant construction of its nest.
2. A bird of the falcon tribe, formerly employed in hunting.
3. A pugnacious little bird who sings to us through the winter, and taps at our windows for food or admittance.
4. The poison tree of Java.
5. The forerunner of summer, who feeds on the wing.
6. The most diminutive and elegant of birds.

II.

1. The caroller of the skies.
2. The sacred bird of the Egyptians.
3. The songster of the night.
4. A bird which feeds on the grubs in nuts.
5. The king of birds.
6. An early warbler who from the top of a high tree pours out his song.

III.

1. A solitary bird of the heron kind; its dismal hollow note is like the bellowing of a bull, and may be heard a mile off.
2. A bird not unlike the stork; it inhabits Africa.
3. A sweet little songster; derives its name from feeding on the seeds of the flax.
4. A small spotted beetle, well known from the nursery rhymes, and invaluable from its preying on the aphides.
5. An Australian bird which builds its nest in the shape of a wine-glass, and lays two eggs.

6. An animal of the goat tribe with very long horns, inhabiting the mountains of Europe; it rarely has more than one young one at a time.
7. A name given to an order of birds, those which are web-footed and aquatic, such as the duck, gull, etc.
8. A bird often called the harbinger of spring; its constructive powers are nil, and consequently it lays its eggs in another bird's nest.
9. Small birds celebrated for their curious habit of leading the Africans to the nests of the wild bees, enticing them to the spot by flitting before them and uttering a cry; the shape of their nest is like an inverted bottle.

IV.

1. A beautiful little bird who builds his nest of dry twigs in a black or white-thorn hedge; very common in Germany.
2. A brown-coloured bird found in New South Wales; its tail is shaped like a musical instrument.
3. The scavenger of Bengal.

4. The feathered terror of the finny tribe.
5. The most brilliant of British birds; the female deposits her eggs, seven in number, perfectly white, in a hole in the river's bank.
6. A timid little bird which, from the sweetness and fullness of its note, has obtained the name of the mock nightingale; eggs reddish brown; feeds on currants and raspberries.
7. A fly which deposits its eggs in living caterpillars.
8. A very beautiful Australian bird right royally clad in yellow and velvetty black.
9. The quack of the farm-yard.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

I.

1. A busy-body "who improves each shining hour."
2. An insect which lines its nest with the petals of the scarlet poppy.
3. The largest European spider; its bite is venemous.

4. An insect remarkable for the enormously developed pedicles on which the eyes are situated.
5. A sovereign among moths.
6. A sailor of high rank distinguished by his colour.
7. Servants to wait on the above come next.
8. An insect (found at Surinam) that carries a light in its head.
9. A gaily dressed little bird to be seen in most hedges, lays four or five purplish white eggs, streaked with reddish brown.

II.

1. A little insect that feeds upon the cactus plant, and yields a beautiful dye.
2. Patterns of unremitting industry and economy.
3. An insect which constructs for itself to live in, a cylindrical tube with a door on a hinge.
4. Flies of a day.
5. A small green and copper beetle which appears in June, and lasts about five weeks; very choice in its home.
6. One of the handsomest and most common of the British sphinxes.

7. A term applied by naturalists to the numerous minute animals found in water.
8. An insect we are told St. John eat, and which to this day is roasted or stewed and eaten by the Arabs.
9. A clever little insect who lines his pollen cells with rose leaves.
10. A wary fellow who digs a pit to catch his prey, and lies concealed at the bottom of it; when he has sucked the juice of any poor victim, he throws out the carcase, that it may not betray his secret; he evinces great ingenuity and perseverance in digging his pitfall.
11. The Hipparchia Hyperanthus.

BOTANICAL.

The INITIALS of the following subjects give the name of a Flower, and the FINAL Letters, in what cases it is employed as a remedy.

I.

1. Where Erasmus died.
2. The seat of the West Saxon kings.
3. A royal flower.

4. A river of France, joins the Scheldt at Ghent.
5. A town and province of Sardinia, famed for warm sulphurous baths.
6. The depression of a magnet below the horizontal plane.
7. The capital of the isle of Funen.
8. A mountainous kingdom of North Hindostan.
9. A river in North America, noted for its falls.
10. A town of France, where Henry II. did penance.

II.

1. The sea holly.
2. To unfold.
3. A well-known hedge shrub of the genus Ligustrum.
4. A beautiful shrubby plant of the genus Erica.
5. A delicious liqueur made of kernels steeped in brandy.
6. The fourth month of the year.
7. The seat of sense.
8. Those who compose and recite verses extemporaneously.
9. A beautiful tree bearing white or rose coloured blossoms; also a scent.

KEY

TO

Biographical Enigmas.

CELEBRATED MEN.

I.

1. Gall.
2. Ecloo.
3. Oc (langue d').
4. Rizzio.
5. Graham.
6. Entre Douro and Minho.
7. Sallust.
8. Torricelli.
9. Edward V.
10. Pembroke.
11. Havre.
12. Ericsson.
13. Nordburg.
14. Stromboli.
15. Oxenstiern.
16. Nice.

II.

1. Schlegel.
2. Akenside.
3. Meaux.
4. Undecemviri.
5. Eric.
6. Leo.
7. Johannisberg.
8. Oliver.
9. Henrietta.
10. Nap.
11. Standish.
12. Orte (Vicomte d').
13. Napier.

III.

1. Suwarrow.
2. Ida.
3. R. V(ernon).
4. Wolfe.
5. Arthur.
6. Lay of the Last Minstrel.
7. Turenne.
8. Ely.
9. Robertson.
10. Strabo.
11. Charles V.
12. Opie.
13. Tell.
14. Thiers.

IV.

1. Cherubini.
2. Lambton.
3. Island.
4. Verdi.
5. Elora.

V.

1. Negrais.
2. Alaric.
3. Pascal Paoli.
4. Ispahan.
5. Euclid.
6. Rennie.

VI.

1. Whip.
2. Cæsar.
3. Alberti.
4. Xenophon.
5. Thurot.
6. Oxfordshire.
7. Niebuhr.

VII.

1. Irving.
2. Spenser.
3. Almeida.
4. Alexander V.
5. Caracci.
6. Nicot.
7. Eudocia.
8. Watt.
9. Tripoli.
10. Oporto.
11. Newton.

VIII.

1. Schubert.
2. Torquemada.
3. Emmett.
4. Earl.
5. Lalande.
6. Elzevir.

IX.

1. Outstep.
2. Cranmer.
3. Ratio.
4. Oudinot.
5. Maskelyne.
6. W(illiam) C(obbett).
7. Egmont.
8. Lasso.
9. Luther.

X.

1. Will-o'-the-Wisp
2. Edwy.
3. Dannecker.
4. Galileo.
5. Etchingham.
6. Wallace.
7. Ought.
8. O'Keefe.
9. Daniel Dancer.

XI.

1. Cheltenham.
2. Ourique.
3. Rex.
4. Tartini.
5. Eric.
6. Zeno.

XII.

1. Lamb.
2. Indigo.
3. Newt.
4. Nerva.
5. Addison.
6. Ei.
7. Uilkens.
8. Scott (Michael).

XIII.

1. Le Sage.
2. O. V.
3. Niagara.
4. Godwin.
5. Fielding.
6. Epée (de l').
7. Lyell.
8. Luperci.
9. Oken.
10. White (Gilbert).

XIV.

1. Cervantes.
2. Hanna.
3. Durham.
4. I. W(alton).
5. Coleridge.
6. Keppel.
7. Eckmuhl.
8. Nath. Hawthorne.
9. Schoeffer.

XV.

1. Frederic.
2. Arrowsmith.

3. Radcliffe.
4. Adam.
5. Donati.
6. Archimedes.
7. Youatt.

XVI.

1. Ravaillac.
2. Ina.
3. Quintilian.
4. Urumea.
5. Emanuel.
6. Themistocles.

XVII.

1. Sadoc.
2. Iser.
3. Rodney.
4. James.
5. Occiput.
6. Swansea.
7. Escurial.
8. Philip (III).
9. Herrera.
10. Pascal.
11. Agrippa.
12. XC.
13. Tame.
14. Oats.
15. Nasmyth.

XVIII.

1. Huygens.
2. Umbrella.
3. Margraaf.
4. Perouse.
5. Humboldt.
6. Roy (le).
7. Youghal.
8. Dalecarlia.
9. Ascham (Roger).
10. Van Tromp (Cornelius).
11. Yams.

XIX.

1. Smith (John Pye).
2. Hanno.
3. Adam.
4. Hesse.
5. Nuncio.
6. Eolian harp.
7. Mazeppa.
8. Albert.
9. North (Lord).
10. Ninny.

XX.

1. Tate.
2. Harp.
3. Oui.
4. Sceptic.
5. Mirabeau.
6. Or.
7. Orbe.
8. Rosa (Salvator).
9. Elgin.

XXI.

1. Taff.
2. Horatio.
3. Ormolu.
4. Solon.
5. Chateaubriand.
6. O'Connell.
7. Rubini.
8. Aikin (Dr. John).
9. Magog.

XXII.

1. Vanburgh (Sir John).
2. One.
3. Lebrun.
4. Turner (Sharon).
5. Adelphi.
6. Inca.
7. Rutherford.
8. Egede (Hans Paul).

XXIII.

1. Tarshish.
2. Alfieri.
3. Columbus.
4. Innocent.
5. Tasso.
6. Ur.
7. Sully.

XXIV.

1. Cato.
2. Ilchester.
3. Cleopatra.
4. Egbert.
5. Rollo.
6. Omar.

XXV.

1. Holbein.
2. Emma.
3. Rienzi.
4. Oliver.
5. Draco.
6. Oudinot.
7. Tacitus.
8. Uri.
9. Shilelah.

XXVI.

1. Capella.
2. Œdipus.
3. Puget.
4. Equator.
5. Rio.
6. Newton.
7. Imbro.
8. Chatham.
9. Ukraine.
10. Solar.

XXVII.

1. Caxton.
2. Christina.
3. Orlov.
4. Lulli.
5. Uleaborg.
6. Madeira.
7. Bossuet.
8. Urbino.
9. Schiller.

XXVIII.

1. Hogg.
2. Miocene.
3. Indigo.
4. Lyell.
5. Leo.
6. Eigg.
7. Ramsay.

XXIX.

1. Roscius.
2. Iconoclast.
3. Candia.
4. Huguenot.
5. Eugene.
6. Louvois.
7. Inchkolm.
8. Elia.
9. Urban.

XXX.

1. Baronet.
2. Richelieu.
3. Unicorn.
4. Navigation.
5. Exchange.
6. Laurel.

XXXI.

1. James.
2. Oxlip.
3. Anne.
4. Dantzic.
5. Dagobert.
6. Isabella.
7. Swift.
8. Otho.
9. Napier.

XXXII.

1. Horatii.
2. Ovidopol.
3. Magi.
4. Eubœa.
5. Richard.

XXXIII.

1. Sabrina.
2. Hildebrand.
3. Abubeker.
4. Kamtschatka.
5. Somnambulism.
6. Perdita.
7. Ethelbert.
8. Agnesi.
9. Reynolds.
10. Ernest.

XXXIV.

1. West.
2. South.
3. Hecate.
4. Alfred.
5. Kepler.
6. Eregina.
7. Spurzheim.
8. Portia.
9. Elliot.
10. Anthropophagi.
11. Rivers (Lord).
12. Eginhart.

XXXV.

1. Jarnac.
2. Essequibo.
3. Neeheehow.
4. Nap.
5. Ebro.
6. Rex.

XXXVI.

1. Van Tromp.
2. Alhambra.
3. Napoli.
4. Dryden.
5. Yacht.
6. Catherine.
7. Kneller (Sir Godfrey).

XXXVII.

1. Cancer.
2. Ocypete.
3. Priam.
4. Echo.
5. Roger Bacon.
6. Nero.
7. Ilminster.
8. Comet.
9. Uranus.
10. Saturnalia.

XXXVIII.

1. St. Just.
2. Oh.
3. Ulrica.
4. Tetzel.
5. Hosea.
6. Ebb.
7. Yea.

CELEBRATED WOMEN.

I.

1. Roxana.
2. Omphale.
3. Sappho.
4. Andromache.
5. Berenice.
6. Ocypete.
7. Nitocris.
8. Helena.
9. Eurydice.
10. Ursa.
11. Rhea.

II.

1. Esther.
2. Lavinia.
3. Imogene.
4. Zenobia.
5. Andromeda.
6. Berthe.
7. Ellis.
8. Tremouille.
9. Hannah More.
10. Fry (Caroline).
11. Rebecca.
12. Yearsley (Anne).

III.

1. Isabella.
2. Dorcas.

3. Amélie.
4. Penelope.
5. Françoise.
6. Elizabeth.
7. I.
8. Frédégonde.
9. Frederika Bremer
10. Epicure.
11. Rosa Bonheur.

IV.

1. Maintenon.
2. Arabella Goddard
3. Rachel.
4. Isabelle de Hainaut.
5. Eliza Cooke.
6. Amelia.
7. Ninon de l'Enclos.
8. Taylor (Jane).
9. Orgia.
10. Italy.
11. Necessitas.
12. Elizabeth.
13. Thisbe.
14. Themis.
15. Euphrosyne.

V.

1. M. R. Mitford.
2. Aguilar (Grace).
3. Roberts (Emma).
4. Ida Pfeiffer.
5. Anna Comnena.
6. Ellis.
7. Dudevant (Mme).
8. Gaskell.
9. Eliza Cooke.
10. Wetherell.
11. Owenson.
12. Radcliffe.
13. Trollope.
14. Hall (S. C.)

VI.

1. Jane Shore.
2. Oldfield.
3. Anne of Beaujeu.
4. Nun.
5. Orleans.
6. Fitzherbert.
7. Agrippina.
8. Ristori.
9. Camilla.

VII.

1. Mario.
2. Alboni.
3. Lind.
4. Iffland.
5. Beriot (de).
6. Rossini.
7. Adam.
8. Nourrit.

VIII.

1. Marguerite de Valois.
2. Anne d'Autriche.
3. Rachel.
4. Younge.
5. Sarah.
6. Thérese.
7. Ursula.
8. Avisa of Glo'ster.
9. Regina.
10. Theodora.

IX.

1. Marie Mignot.
2. Anita.
3. Rosamond.
4. Yew.
5. Olympia Morata.
6. Felicia Hemans.
7. Blanche de Castile.
8. Undine.
9. Rosalind.
10. Galsuinde.
11. Unique.
12. Nantilde.
13. Dagobert.
14. Yule.

X.

1. Elizabeth.
2. Sarah.

3. Tabitha.
4. Hannah.
5. Eunice.
6. Rahab.

XI.

1. Caroline of Brunswick.
2. Lycurgus.
3. Eve.
4. Octavia.
5. Priscilla.
6. Amalthæa.
7. Tanaquil.
8. Rhoda.
9. Athaliah.

XII.

1. Cornelia.
2. Ogine.
3. Rehoboam.
4. Numa Pompilius.
5. Eleanor.
6. Lois.
7. Isabella of Angoûlême.
8. Aspasia.

XIII.

1. Zoroaster.
2. Elissa.
3. Nestor.
4. Ovid.
5. Berenice.
6. Iphigenia.
7. Atropos.

XIV.

1. Catharine.
2. Anne.
3. Terence.
4. Hamilton (Lady).
5. Elizabeth Petrowna.
6. Robert of Normandy.
7. Innocent.
8. Ninus.
9. Elizabeth Woodville.
10. David (Saint).
11. Emma.
12. Mary.
13. Erebus.
14. Diable (Le).
15. Italy.
16. Correggio.
17. Ion.

XV.

1. Volumnia.
2. Ixion.
3. Rhea Sylvia.
4. Galen.
5. Iris.
6. Narcissus.
7. Isis.
8. Appius Claudius.

XVI.

1. Lucretia.
2. Actæon.
3. Demetrius.
4. Y.
5. Romans.
6. Ubiquarians.
7. St. Helena.
8. Seymour (Sir T.)
9. Exchange.
10. L. E. Landon.
11. Linwood.

XVII.

1. Marie Antoinette.
2. Agrippina.
3. Roland.
4. Grace Darling.
5. Anne Neville.
6. Rowena.
7. Elizabeth.
8. Theresa (Maria).
9. Olympia.
10. Florence Nightingale.
11. Anne Boleyn.

12. Nithsdale (Countess).
13. Joan of Arc.
14. Opie.
15. Urania.

XVIII.

1. Grey.
2. Rosamond.
3. Anne of Cleves.
4. Charlotte Corday.
5. Eleanor.
6. Dido.
7. Aubigné (Françoise d').
8. Rochejacqueline.
9. Laura.
10. Isabella.
11. Nell Gwynne.
12. Genlis (Madame de).

XIX.

1. Flora Macdonald.
2. Lucretia.
3. Octavia.
4. Rhea Sylvia.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Neckar.
7. Charlotte d'Albret
8. Elfrida.
9. Nicholson.
10. Isabeau de Bavière.
11. Godoy or Galatea
12. Hemans.
13. Tyrrel.
14. Irene.
15. Niobe.
16. Gabrielle d'Estrée
17. Aspasia.
18. Louisa.
19. Elfleda.

XX.

1. Caroline Herschel
2. Henrietta of France.
3. Ann Hyde.
4. Radcliffe.
5. Lamballe.
6. Oberlin.
7. Thalia.
8. Thou.
9. Elizabeth.
10. Catherine de Medici.
11. Orestes.
12. Rose.
13. Diane de Poictiers
14. Anne de Bretagne
15. York (Elizabeth of).

KEY

TO

Geographical Enigmas.

I.

1. Pepys.
2. Lanati.
3. Year.
4. Mambedj.
5. Palladio.
6. Teniers.
7. Oich.
8. Nassau.
9. Sabatai Seva.
10. Turner.
11. More (Sir Thos.)
12. Anthony (the Great Saint).
13. Urban.
14. Rio Janeiro.
15. Israel.
16. Collingwood.
17. Eustachius.

II.

1. Louviers.
2. Yenisei.
3. Orwell.
4. Newark.
5. Samos.

III.

1. Lac.
2. Ell.
3. Echo.
4. Derwent.
5. Sandwich.

IV.

1. Niort.
2. O. U.
3. Rydal Water.
4. Falkirk.
5. Onecote.
6. Liffey.
7. Kars.

V.

1. Whinoc.
2. Idria.
3. Labrador.
4. Tap.
5. Olive.
6. Northfleet.

VI.

1. Landes.
2. Ethelbert.
3. Ino.
4. Cognac.
5. Esk.
6. Sinai.
7. Teign.
8. Epping.
9. Ross.

VII.

1. Pittsburg.
2. Ex-officio.
3. Revel.
4. United.

VIII.

1. Thebes.
2. Usurp.
3. Rovigo.
4. Kurdistan.
5. Earwig.
6. Yorkshire.

IX.

1. Skiff.
2. Cairo.
3. Ass.
4. Rennes.
5. Ben Ledi.
6. Rill.
7. Optics.

X.

1. Amsterdam.
2. Ni.
3. Goodwin.
4. Liege.
5. Exeter.
6. Sunda.
7. Eel.
8. Ypres.

XI.

1. Iceberg.
2. Cologne.
3. Eriskay.
4. Lagunes.
5. Alsace.
6. Niger.
7. Dungeness.

XII.

1. Leixlip.
2. Otsego.
3. Neckar.
4. Delft.
5. Ouse.
6. New River.

XIII.

1. Wells.
2. Achill.
3. Lampedosa.
4. East.
5. Seine.

XIV.

1. Nip.
2. Octavo.
3. Raip.
4. Walsall.
5. Iceni.
6. Chinon.
7. Heliopolis.

XV.

1. Sunderland.
2. Yttria.
3. Rochefort.
4. Irvine.
5. Amiens.

XVI.

1. Interest.
2. Roscrea.
3. Ebb.
4. Lucchesini (Marquis).
5. Aberdeen.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne.
7. Dort.

XVII.

1. Manco Capac.
2. Averno.
3. Newmarket.
4. Connaught.
5. Hoanho.
6. Eton.
7. Sudbury.
8. Titicaca.
9. Exmoor.
10. Ripon.

XVIII.

1. St. Petersburg.
2. Abruzzo.
3. Natal.
4. Friedland.
5. Richmond.
6. Amalfi.
7. Nuremberg.
8. Cherbourg.
9. Irrawadi.
10. Schaffhausen.
11. Calemburg.
12. Olympus.

KEY TO GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMAS.

XIX.

1. Gothland.
2. Obi.
3. Lima.
4. Coldstream.
5. Otranto.
6. Noyon.
7. Deptford.
8. Arras.

XX.

1. Paris.
2. Orsini.
3. Tyrol.
4. O. V.
5. Singapore.
6. Iser.

XXI.

1. Ephesus.
2. Panama.
3. Sal-Sal.
4. Ocelot.
5. Madeiras.

XXII.

1. Endor.
2. Parma.
3. Sac.
4. Otaheite.
5. Moorfields.

XXIII.

1. Worksop.
2. Orinoco.
3. Rochester.
4. Carnatic.
5. Eastbourne.
6. Senegal.
7. Talavera.
8. Eli.
9. Rouen.

XXIV.

1. South Atlantic.
2. Alma.
3. Lowestoft.
4. Ingleborough.
5. Seville.
6. Bagdad.
7. Ulswater.
8. Rosetta.
9. Yssel.

XXV.

1. Dundas.
2. Romagna.
3. Œsel.
4. Ingoldstadt.
5. Tippoo Saib.
6. Westphalia.
7. Ivory Coast.
8. Cutch.
9. Hastings.

XXVI.

1. Seville.
2. Trafalgar.
3. Ravenna.
4. Abbeville.
5. Tulip.
6. Foyers.
7. Ouse.
8. Ryswick.
9. Demerara.
10. Oich.
11. Nemours.
12. Aral.
13. Vauxhall.
14. Obi.
15. New.

XXVII.

1. Skiddaw.
2. Terni.
3. Revel.
4. Archangel.
5. Thames.
6. Falmouth.
7. Ostia.
8. Rostock.
9. Dove.
10. Orleans.
11. Neap.
12. Acre.
13. Verona.
14. Omar.
15. Narbonne.

XXVIII.

1. Mannheim.
2. Aleppo.
3. Ningpo.
4. Cantal.
5. Hoanho.
6. Ecliptic.
7. Scutari.
8. Texel.
9. Elba.
10. Ravaillac.

XXIX.

1. Madoc.
2. Algoa.
3. Neufchâtel.
4. Chili.
5. Huc (l'abbé).
6. Ebro.
7. Spartel.
8. Timbuctoo.
9. Erato.
10. Rotterdam.

XXX.

1. Babelmandeb.
2. Anjou.
3. Tintern.
4. Holmes (steep or flat).

XXXI.

1. Waterloo.
2. Hungary.
3. Illinois.
4. Trent.
5. Scone.
6. Thabor.
7. Arab.
8. Berbice.
9. Lichfield.
10. Ems.

XXXII.

1. Cyprus.
2. Himalaya.
3. Ewell.
4. Lizard Point.
5. Totness.
6. Eastcheap.
7. Namur.
8. Hayti.
9. Abercorn.
10. Magdeburg.

XXXIII.

1. Blois.
2. Islip.
3. Rome.
4. Mont Blanc.
5. Innocent.
6. Neva.
7. Georgic.
8. Herschel.
9. Ambleteuse.
10. Madras.

XXXIV.

1. Salines.
2. Esthonia.
3. Vesoul.
4. Edam.
5. Roveredo.
6. Nankin.

KEY

TO

Historical Enigmas.

BATTLES.

I.

1. Runnymede.
2. Asperne.
3. Vimeiro.
4. Edgehill.
5. Naseby.
6. Newport.
7. Anson.

II.

1. Fairfax.
2. Lorenzo de Medici.
3. Otterburn.
4. Dettingen.
5. Dunbar.
6. Eylau.
7. Northampton.
8. Francis I.
9. Inkermann.
10. Ettenheim.
11. Lannes.
12. Douglas.

III.

1. Boyne.
2. Utah.
3. Navarino.
4. Kenilworth.
5. Eaton (William).
6. Raleigh (Sir Walter).
7. Sydney Smith.
8. Halley.
9. Illinois.
10. Liberia.
11. Long Island.

IV.

1. Pultowa.
2. Ravenna.
3. Angoria.
4. Gibraltar.
5. Utrecht.
6. Eckmuhl.

V.

1. Hohenlinden.
2. Argues.
3. St. Albans.
4. Tewkesbury.
5. Ireland.
6. Northampton.
7. Glencoe.
8. Solway Moss.

VI.

1. Barnet.
2. Acre.
3. Norwich.
4. Najara.
5. Orkney.
6. Charlgravefield.
7. KnightsTemplars
8. Bannockburn.
9. University.
10. Robin Hood.
11. Norway.

VII.

1. Ticinus.
2. Herculaneum.
3. Rosbecq.
4. Arbela.
5. Salamis.

6. Ypsilanti.
7. Marathon.
8. Epaminondas.
9. Nepos(Cornelius)
10. Euripides.

VIII.

1. Lewes.
2. Alderton Moor.
3. Norfolk.
4. Guadalete.
5. Spurs.
6. Isabeau de Bavière
7. Dumblain.
8. Elizabeth.

IX.

1. Fleurus.
2. Orleans.
3. Namur.
4. Tolbiac.
5. Ecluse (l').
6. Newark.
7. Orange (Prince of).
8. York.

X.

1. Lannoy.
2. Escurial.
3. Portugal.
4. Arragon.
5. Navarre.
6. Tourville.
7. Ottoman Porte.

XI.

1. Arbela.
2. Cunaxa.
3. Thrasymene.
4. Issus.
5. Utica.
6. Marathon.

XII.

1. Memnon.
2. Artemesium.
3. Romulus.
4. Aristides.
5. Thermopylæ.
6. Homer.
7. Olympic.
8. Necropolis.

XIII.

1. Allia.
2. Salamis.
3. Chæronea.
4. Agrigentum.
5. Leuctra.
6. Olympus.
7. Neville's Cross.

XIV.

1. Pavia.
2. Orleans.
3. Ivry.
4. Cressy.
5. Tilsit.
6. Iberia.
7. Eylau.
8. Rheims.
9. Salamanca.

XV.

1. Poictiers.
2. Agincourt.
3. Vittoria.
4. Ivry.
5. Austerlitz.

XVI.

1. Bayard.
2. Lavalette.
3. Edward.
4. Ney.
5. Howard.
6. Egmont.
7. Ireton.
8. Marlborough.

XVII.

1. Talavera.
2. Ramillies.
3. Arbela.

4. Falkirk.
5. Aboukir.
6. Leipsic.
7. Gibraltar.
8. Actium.
9. Rocroi.

XVIII.

1. Arcola.
2. Uri.
3. St. Bernard.
4. Toulon.
5. Enghein.
6. Rivoli.
7. Lutzen.
8. Insbruck.
9. Talleyrand.
10. Zutphen.

XIX

1. Worcester.
2. Acre.
3. Trafalgar.
4. Evesham.
5. Roses.
6. Lincoln.
7. Otterburn.
8. Oudenarde.

XX.

1. Copenhagen.
2. Offa's Dike.
3. Prague.
4. Eustace de St. Pierre.
5. Napoleon.
6. Hochstedt.
7. Aboukir.
8. Great Harry.
9. Ephesus.
10. Nelson.

KEY

TO

Natural History Enigmas.

ORNITHOLOGICAL.

I.

1. Titmouse.
2. Hawk.
3. Robin.
4. Upas.
5. Swallow.
6. Humming Bird.

II.

1. Lark.
2. Ibis.
3. Nightingale.
4. Nuthatch.
5. Eagle.
6. Thrush.

III.

1. Bittern.
2. Umber.
3. Linnet.
4. Ladybird.
5. Fantail.
6. Ibex.
7. Natatores.
8. Cuckoo.
9. Honey Guide.

IV.

1. Bullfinch.
2. Lyre Bird.
3. Adjutant.
4. Cormorant.
5. Kingfisher.
6. Blackcap.
7. Ichneumon Fly.
8. Regent Bird.
9. Duck.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.

I.

1. Bee.
2. Upholsterer Bee.
3. Tarantula.
4. Telescope Fly.
5. Emperor.
6. Red Admiral Butterfly.
7. Footman Moth.
8. Lantern Fly.
9. Yellow-hammer.

II.

1. Cochineal.
2. Ant.
3. Trapdoor Spider.
4. Ephemera.
5. Rose Beetle.
6. Privet Hawk-moth.
7. Infusoria.
8. Locust.
9. Leaf-cutting Bee.
10. Ant Lion.
11. Ringlet Butterfly.

BOTANICAL.

I.

1. Basle.
2. Exeter.
3. Lily.
4. Lys.
5. Acqui.
6. Dip.
7. Odensee.
8. Nepaul.
9. Niagara.
10. Avranches.

II.

1. Eringo.
2. Unlap.
3. Privet.
4. Heath.
5. Ratifia.
6. April.
7. Sensorium.
8. Improvisitori.
9. Acacia.

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